THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 2. LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861. NO. 8.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE

Tallmadge Block--Third Story--to the Left at the Head of the Stairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Gazette will be published every Thursday, on the following terms:

One year in advance	$1 50
After the expiration of 6 months	2 00
For less time than one year, at the rate of	1 50 per annum, but invariable in advance.

☞ No discontinuance until arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

A square of 10 lines, or less, one insertion	$0 50
Three insertions	1 00
For each additional insertion	0 25

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	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months
One square	$3 00	$5 50	$6 00
Two "	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three "	7 00	9 00	12 00
Four "	9 00	11 00	15 00
One-fourth column	10 00	15 00	20 00
One-third "	12 00	17 00	22 00
One-half "	14 00	19 00	25 00
One column	18 00	25 00	40 00

☞ Business cards of about 6 lines, by the year, $5 00

☞ Advertisements, not marked on the manuscript, will be continued at our terms until forbid.

☞ Legal advertisements, Administrator's notices, &c., must be paid for in advance, for reasons which, we will explain at the time.

☞ The above terms strictly observed in all cases.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all descriptions of JOB WORK; such as CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BALL TICKETS, and every other variety of PLAIN AND FANCY JOBBING, with new and superior type, and on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Fairfield Common Pleas Court—HENRY C. WHITMAN, residence Lancaster, Ohio.

Probate Judge—JESSE LEONNER, Office in Public Building.

Prosecuting Attorney—WM. T. WISE.

Sheriff—JAMES MILLER, Office at Jail.

Clerk of Court—JOHN C. RAINEY, Office Public Building.

Auditor—WILLIAM ROBINSON, Office Public Building.

Treasurer—P. C. BENADUM, Office Public Building.

Recorder—J. SYFERT, Office Public Building.

Surveyor—R. S. HANNUM, Office, Public Building.

Coroner—L. SHEFFER, residence, Madison tp.

Commissioners—JOSEPH SHARP, of Berne Township JONAS A. BAKER, of Walnut Township, and JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Hocking Township.

School Examiners—WM. WHITNEY, JOHN WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

Business Cards.

TALL SLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
☞ OFFICE with Stinchcomb & Clarke.
March 22, 1860—47tf

DR. A. C. BARLOW
STILL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE ON THE
HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM,
and will attend to the duties of his profession both in the city and country. Office on Main Street, in the New Giesy Building.

DR. J. C. HAMILL,
Dentist.
OFFICE and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. H. Seo on Broadway, one square South of Market House.
Lancaster, April 15, 1860—1tf

H. L. CRIDER. C. J. INGMAN.
CRIDER & INGMAN,
RESIDENT DENTISTS,
LANASTER, OHIO.
TENDER their professional services to the public Pulling, Plugging, and Plate work done in the neatest and most durable manner.
☞ OFFICE—In the Giesy Building.
Lancaster, april 12, 1860—2tf

STINCHCOMB & CLARKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Block—Second Story—First door to the right at the head of the Stairs.

VIRGIL E. SHAW
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—On Main Street, over Slocum's Drug Store. May 6, 1858—1

H. H. HUNTER. J. A. HUNTER
H. H. HUNTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE—Sheffer House, up stairs. Entrance West Market House.
Lancaster, april 19, 1860—3tf

S. WELDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Building, Main Street.
Lancaster, april 12, 1860—2tf

H. H. GIESY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections. ☜
Office in the Giesy Buildings, West of Hocking Valley Bank.
October 27, 1859—26tf

H. SPRINGER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Tallmadge Block, Main Street,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
ALWAYS on hand a heavy stock of GOODS, of the best qualities, which he manufactures to order by experienced workmen. Also, a large supply of Ready Made Clothing. april 12, 1860—2tf

BRENNAMAN'S
IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP!
I HAVE REMOVED MY SHOP from my former stand on Broadway in Lancaster, to my residence, one and a half mile East of town, on the pike, where I am manufacturing my improved chain pump, and will fill orders on short notice, and warrant satisfaction. ISAAC BRENNAMAN.
May 3, 1860—6tf

NURSERY STOCK
FOR SALE!
THE NURSERY AND GREEN HOUSE STOCK, formerly owned by R. L. Clark, is in my hands for sale. It consists of
Apple, Peach, Cherry, Pear & Plum
TREES, in quantity—all of choice varieties and fine growth for orchard planting. GRAPES by the thousands for Vineyards, and a few dozen of Delaware, Concord, and other choice varieties for gardens. Currants, Raspberry and Strawberries. Also, a large variety of Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses Honeysuckles, Clematis, Bedding out Plants, &c., &c.
This stock will be sold at the lowest cash rates, and on terms of credit for approved notes, in order to close up the concern and clear the grounds.
Apply at the Nursery, on the Turnpike, just east of town, to P. J. Clark or to P. H. EWING,
Lancaster, Feb. 28, 1861—3m[illegible] Lancaster, Ohio.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

A New Version of "Dixie's Land."

BY MRS. A. H. BEVELLING.

Oh, look you now at the "Land of Cotton,"
Think you its deeds will be forgotten?
Look away, &c.,
Where traitors sought with murderous blow,
To lay this glorious Union low,
Look away, &c.
CHORUS—Oh, I'm glad I'm not in "Dixie,"
"Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!"
In Dixie's land's a traitorous band;
Who'd live or die in Dixie,
Away, away, away down South in Dixie."

Behold with pride the glorious North,
Pouring her mighty legions forth,
Look away, &c.,
Of stalwart Sons, a noble band,
Who'll by the Union firmly stand;
Look away, &c.,
CHORUS—Oh, I'm glad I'm not in Dixie, &c.

Then gathering 'round "our flag," will come,
To safely guard fair Freedom's home,
Look away, &c.,
To teach the rebels from the South,
A lesson from the cannon's mouth,
Look away, &c.
CHORUS—Oh, I'm glad I'm not in Dixie, &c.

We'll make the traitors rue the day
They tore our stars and stripes away,
Look away, &c.,
While vilely boasting they would come
With battle's strife to Washington,
Look away, &c.
CHORUS—Oh, I'm glad I'm not in Dixie, &c.

But soon their vaunting will be o'er,
'Mid clashing arms, and cannon's roar;
Look away, &c.
The North will crush them in her might
And soon decide the "Union's right;".
Look away, &c.
CHORUS—Oh, I'm glad I'm for the Union,
Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!
In Freedom's land's a valient band
Who'll live and die for Union;
Away, away, away up North for Union.

Lancaster, May, 1861.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

A Glorious Sentiment.

"Here is to the American Eagle, the proud Bird of Liberty! May a quill never be plucked from its noble body for the purpose of writing a disunion sentiment."
OLIVER P. WEAKLY.

Though "Weakly," in thy name thou art most *strong*
In patriotic thought, and word and deed,
While traitors worse than those of Arnold breed,
Like Pharoah's lice, around our pathway throng!
The *Eagle Bird*, though by the South defied,
On crippled wings was never made to fly,
But tell with Freedom's immortality
How traitors rebell'd and how traitors died!
The Cain the Abel slew in ancient day,
A double traitor to his God and kin:
The punishment must yet be meted for the sin:
The patriot Abel now the Cain must slay!
The North is *Abel* as the facts shall prove,
An *able* agent of our God above!
We want no Eagle's quill our glory to review;
The *golden pen* of history will do!

Lancaster, O. R. E. H. LEVERING.

Resolutions Adopted by the Weeeling Convention, May 15, 1861.

Resolved, That in our deliberate judgment, the Ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the Ordinance of Secession, by which said Convention undertook in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by this State, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

Resolved, That the schedule attached to said Ordinance, suspending and prohibiting the election for members of Congress from this State, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday of this month, is a manifest usurpation of power, to which we ought not to submit.

Resolved, That the Convention of the 24th of April, 1861, between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said convention, which the whole military power and military operations, offensive and defensive of the Commonwealth, were placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles and footing as if the Commonwealth were now a member of said Confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of our State, and are utterly subversive of our rights and liberties.

Resolved, That it is earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens of this State, at the approaching election to vindicate their rights as Virginia freemen by voting against said ordinance of secession, and all other measures of like character, so far as they may be made known to them.

Resolved, That it be also urged upon them to vote for members of Congress of the United States, in their several districts, in the exercise of the rights secured to us by the Constitution of the United States, and of Virginia.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as may entertain the opinions embodied in the foregoing resolutions, as members of the House of Delegates of our State.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of our citizens to maintain the Constitution and the laws thereof, and all officers thereunder acting in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That, in the language of Geo. Washington, in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress, "in all our deliberations of this subject, we keep steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our property, felicity, safety and perhaps our national existence." Therefore, we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That in view of the geographical, social, commercial and industrial interests of North-western Virginia, this Committee are constrained in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents, to declare that the Virginia Convention, in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the Federal Government, have not only acted unwisely and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section; severing all our social ties, and drying up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

Resolved, That in the event of an Ordinance of Secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the counties here represented, and all others disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a General Convention, to meet on the 11th day of June, 1861, at such place as may be designated by the committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures, and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand; each county to appoint a number of representatives to said convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegrates; and that the Senators and Delegates to be elected on the 23d instant, to the next General Assembly of Virginia, by the counties referred to, and who concur in the views of this Convention, be entitled to seats in the said Convention as members thereof.

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is conceded political axiom, that government is founded on the consent of the governed, and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia, to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government, to give effect to the wishes, views and interests of our constituents.

Resolved, That the public authorities be assured that the people of the North West will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

Resolved, That in accordance with the last resolution, a Central Committee of nine be appointed to attend to matters connected with the objects of this Convention, and that they have power to assemble the Convention at any time they may think necessary.

Resolved, That each county represented in this Convention, and any others that may be disposed to co-operate with us, be requested to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to see that all things that may be necessary to be done, be attended to, to carry out the objects of this Convention, and to correspond with the Central Committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possibly.

A Committee of nine were then appointed as the Central Committee, provided for in the last but two of the forgoing resolutions.

American Affairs in the Britisn Parliament.

In the House of Lords, Monday, April 29th, the Earl of Malmesbury, adverting to the state of affairs in America, said:

I beg leave to put to my noble friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question of which I have given him private notice, in reference to a subject which deeply interests this country, and, I may say, the whole of Europe. Almost all your lordships have, no doubt, read the accounts which arrived this morning from America, and must have learned with pain as well as some astonishment that a civil war had broken out between the Secessionists in that country and the other States of the Union. Fortunately, up to the dates of those accounts, hardly any blood had been shed, and too much praise cannot, I think, be bestowed upon the commander of the fleet engaged in the transaction to which I refer for abstainining from entering on a useless contest. It is impossible, however, that a struggle such as that which seems now impending in America—a struggle so unnatural, and calculated, I may add, to prove so fatal to the parties concerned in it—should not produce a reverberation throughout the rest of the world. I may further observe that no country on this side of th Atlantic is perhaps more likely to suffer from the civil war which threatens the United States than our own; for, altogether apart from those feelings of regret with which we must witness the breaking out of strife between persons belonging to the same family as ourselves, and kindred to us in language as well as in blood, our political and material interests are deeply involved in this unhappy schism. That being so, I cannot but believe that Her Majesty's Ministers, feeling upon this question with all Her Majesty's subjects, have already done their utmost by officious means to bring about some arrangement by which so dreadful a calamity as that of which I am speaking may be averted. I therefore wish to ask my noble friend, what steps the Government have taken with that object; whether they have made any attempt to prevent the different States of the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an endeavor, and whether they have invited, or are in correspondence with, any other European Government with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop at the outset to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to see the end. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Woodhouse.—I need scarcely assure my noble friend that the Government, in common with him, and I feel confident every one of Her Majesty's subjects, have learnt with the deepest regret the intelligence of the dissensions which have taken place in the United States. We have also received with the utmost concern the accounts to which my noble friend has alluded, informing us that those dissensions have brought that country to the brink of civil war—if, indeed, civil war may not be said to have already broken out within her territories; and in answer to the question, what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Ministers to avert this great calamity—for a great calamity it undoubtedly must prove to be not only to the Americans themselves, but to England, which is closely connected with them by the ties of kindred, I have to state that after the most mature deliberation the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her advice or counsel on the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] However great the interest which we may feel in the welfare of her people, and however anxious we might be to rescue them from the misfortune which appears to be impending over their heads, we yet thought that a great and independent nation might not welcome advice given with respect to her internal affairs, if that advice were proffered without being solicited.

The instructions, therefore, given to Lord Lyons, were, that he should on every fitting occasion express the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government that the difference which prevails between the Northern and Southern States of America should be arranged. He has not, however, been instructed to give, either "officiously," or officially, any counsel or advice should it be asked for by the contending parties themselves. This is the answer I have to give to the question of my noble friend. It naturally follows that Her Majesty's Ministers have not been in communication with any foreign Government as to any steps being taken of the nature of those to which he has alluded. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. Gregory, in reply to Mr. W. Foster, stated that in deference to the expressed opinion of the Foreign Secretary, who had informed him that a discussion at the present moment upon the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America would be embarrassing to the public service, and in deference also to the wishes of several honorable friends of his, he should postpone for a fortnight the motion which stood in his name for to morrow night.—The noble lord at the head of the foreign officer believed that the motion might then be brought forward without inconvenience.

THE POLICY OF KENTUCKY,

Some Sensible Advice to the Southern Rebels.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The New Orleans Bulletin feels sorry for Kentucky, "poor Kentucky," She cant be kicked out of the Union, unlike the chivalrous South, who leave at the first hint. Kentucky can't buy of the North nor sell to the South; owing to Lincoln.

Much obliged to the Bulletin for its sympathy, but Kentucky can take care of herself. She has passed through many a storm, and is not frightened now. Let the editor of the Bulletin take care of Louisiana, and he will have as much as his genius can accomplish. Kentucky lives in the Union; it is the house of her fathers; she has a right in every room of the great edifice; she will not be kicked out of her own house, nor take any impertinent hints on that subject. Cottonocracy has been trying hints, and employing it's short legs in trying to kick at Kentucky; but it is too short in the stride to reach so far. The revolutionists blackmailed our trade on our own river. We rather pitied than resented their necessitous conduct, and forbore with their usurpation of power over our rights. They have been trying another experiment with great assiduity. They want to transfer the war they have got up, to Kentucky soil. They want to shelter their own homes and firesides, and decimate those of Kentucky, and make her soil the dark and bloody land again. Poor Louisiana! She has been valorous in provoking a war, and wants to put Kentucky in front. If she had not laid at a safe distance, her prowess would have been tempered with a little discretion.

As to trade in produce with the North, we have a right to it, and mean to reserve the right, whatever temporary suspension may occur. It is chiefly important, however, to the Cotton States, as we have sent the surplus to them, to feed their hungry mouth. We can save that now, and have plenty at home. The Free States have more reason to sell to us than we have to buy of them, except for the profit we could make by feeding the Cotton States. As they have blackmailed all our trade, searched even our trunks in traveling, in order to levy a tax on us to fill their coffers, we can let them do without bread and meat until they respect our rights and pay a little respect to our vessels.

The Cotton States, too, can afford it. They have plenty of provisions, so the telegraph tells us; two years' supply, and can raise all they want. So they wouldn't buy what they have to sell. If they did they would do it just for our accomodation. If they have funds to spare for our benefit, in buying what they don't want let them send some along as a gratuity just to distribute it around.

Some people up here are not fully informed as to the plentifulness of cash in the seceded States. They think we shall not have much to send them, because they haven't the cash to pay for it; and we can't well credit; for it is the fashion down that way to repudiate debts, private as well as public, until the war is over; and we fear many wish the war to last a long time, on this account.

They needn't trouble themselves; Kentucky can't be kicked by the Bulletin to hurt, unless she were dead. It was the dead lion the ass kicked, recollect; and Kentucky is not dead; she is alive, in the Union, under the Stars and Stripes. She is still a State of free people. We can here tolerate Secessionists and other crazy people She has rights in every State in the Union, we'll not give them up; and she will seek their preservation in her own way, consistently with the Federal Constitution.

We believe in the value of that old Constitution yet, and are not ashamed; and we don't care who's President. Without this revolution, the President's power would have been confined to peddling out official honors and profits. The Cotton States know this as well as we do. This business of the President the Cotton States have a keen appreciation of. The politicians felt that the chances were bad for Federal patronage, and as that was the chief end of man, they would fight rather than give it up.

We shall see in the winding up of this affair, who is poor, who has lost most; we fear there will be some meaning in the expression: Poor Louisiana. She has been fed and fattened in this Union. She has prospered in raising her great staples. She has been protected by the blood of the Union against brutal invaders. She thinks she and others in the same condition can set up for themselves. We shall see who will come out poor.

The Florida Rebels--A Reign of Terrorism Demoralization of the Rebel Troops.

[Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.]

PENSACOLA, May 2.

Words are inadequate to portray to you the terrible state of demoralization of some of the Confederate State troops stationed at this place, and within its vicinity. It seems to be the peculiar pleasure of a majority of them to practically test the number of times per day they are capable of becoming intoxicated, and in their marrauding expeditions to obtain the villainous whisky by which they are enable to accomplish this quite easy task. They have committed some of the most heinous crimes that ever were perpetrated in the darkest and most benighted regions of the globe. Nothing seems too base for their hands, nothing too mean for their participation and co-operation.

A system of terrorism, unprecedent in civilized countries, is universally practiced by these drunken mobs, and smiling countenances by their chivalric military leaders. Private dwellings have been ruthlessly entered, the family circle invaded old and esteemed citizens, whose hairs have grown white in service to this their native town, have been arrested with impunity for imaginary causes simply, and upon many occasions, have been incarcerated in the convict's cell, there to lay for an indefinite period, unless some friendly interposition caused a speedy release. I would particularize numerous cases of this character had I time. They are of most daily occurrence, and in some instances are of the most aggravating stamp. Only a short time since, parties here who were unfortunate enough to express sympathy for the North and its cause were ordered to leave this section of the country—the penalty for a non-compliance with such orders being death. Now, when it is considered that these parties had lived here their entire lives, had enriched that place by their exemplary habits and their unremitting business activity, and by such perseverance and frugality had amassed considerable property, some of which was quite valuable, all to be left behind them without the least protection whatever you will see with what peculiar force their cases commend themselves to all honest minded men. By some law, very singular in itself and lacking a precedent, and unknown in any country where law and justice are the framework of its institutions, this and all similar property is confiscated by these rebels and used for their exclusive benefit.

The passions of these hirelings have no bounds; they have given them such sway that liberty in this section is a farce—a thing existing in one's dreams only—and woe be to the man who is the least suspected with fellings not in unison with their nefarious designs; his life would be in constant jeopardy. General Braxton Bragg has made it his especial business to inaugurate and arrange this system of surveillance, detailing men and directing it, until all fair thinking men have stamped it a suggestion of his Satanic majesty.

The few Union loving men still left in this section have a hope that freemen of the North have earnestly accepted the challenge which has impudently been thrown into their faces, that our Constitution, our Union and our flag will be protected from the deadly assaults that threaten them, and that treason will be forever blotted out by the extermination of every hireling that favors it. They know that twenty millions of loyal freemen demand the vindication of the integrity and majesty of our republic, and they trust it will soon be consummated. Are they wrong thus trusting?

Balls, Shells and Bombs How they are Made.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

TROY, N. Y., May 8.

The Watervleit arsenal, situated at West Troy, is as you doubtless know, the largest arsenal for the construction and fabrication of military implements, other than small arms and cannon, in the country; and a visit to its workshops at the present time, powerfully impresses one with the strength and resources of our Government. Everything is at present on a war footing, and from three to four hundred hands directly, and as many more indirectly, in the neighboring foundries, are kept busy night and day. Through the thievery of Floyd and the recent requisitions of Government, the arsenal has been nearly stripped of muskets, pistols and cannon, but of other munitions there is yet an ample store. A large number of hands are engaged in the preparation of amunition, sixty thousand ball cartridges are made daily; most of these are intended for the Minie rifle, but large numbers of the old-fashioned round ball cartridges are also manufactured. The rapidity with which a cartridge is made is wonderful. A boy sits at a counter with a cylindrical stick—a pile of greased balls and one of prepared paper before him a simple roll of the paper and stick—a jerk and twist at one end—a twist of a string, and the cartridge is ready for filling in less time than it takes to read this description. They are then taken into another room, placed open end up in shallow boxes, and a man by means of a simple instrument, fills them with an equal and specific amount of powder, at the rate of thirty a minute. A twist at the opened end, and the cartridge is complete. The manufacture goes on so fast that it requires nearly a dozen men and boys to pack, box and remove the finished cartridges. In another apartment a number of men and girls are employed in the manufacture of cannon cartridges of all sizes from the mightiest columbiad down to a six pounder. The material of which they are made is a kind of woolen good (morson) imported from England especially for the purpose. Thousands of yards of this material were in the process of being cut up and manufactured. Cannon cartridges are not filled here, but at the place where they are intended to be used. In still another department, grape canister and grape amunition are in course of preparation, while huge cart loads of bomb shells and spherical shot are hourly arriving from the neighboring foundries. The grape shot are larger than I supposed, and might more properly be called peach shot than grape shot. Some six or more of these are packed in a sort of wire corkscrew arrangment, and fitted into a tin case, and when thus finished have much the appearance of jars of preserved meats or fruit.

The manufacture of bomb-shells is also a matter of much interest. The preparation of those I witness is briefly as follows: The shell is first filled full with old fashioned round leaden bullets; melted sulpher is then poured in to fill up the in interstices and bind the bullets; in one solid mass: the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulpher, this cavity is filled with powder, even with the interior edge of the orifice, a six inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound; the fused fitted into the orifice, is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw cap used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screw together, and filled with meal powder: a number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outerdic is on entire, and marked with figures in a circle 1, 2, 3, 4, In this state the shell is water and weather proof. When taken for use, the gunder by means of a small steel instrument scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it. If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure one, if in two seconds, on the figure two and so on, the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested. Large shells of eight or ten inches, are filled with powder only, and bursting do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell; in both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

Letter from Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Learning that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, had tendered the U. S. Government a loan of a million of dollars, a dry goods firm in Memphis Tenn., customers of Mr. Stewart, and his debtors to a large amount, addressed him a letter upon the subject, assuring him that, if he had made such an offer, the Memphis firm would decline to cancel its indebtedness until the close of the war. Mr. Stewart replied as follows:

NEW YORK, April 20:

Dear Sir: Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million of dollars to the Government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they matured, has been received.

The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability, but whatever may be your determination or that of others in the South, it shall not change my course: All that I have of position and wealth, I owe to the free institutions of the United States, under which, in common with all others North and South, protection to life liberty and property have been enjoyed in the fullest manner. The Government to which these blessings are due, calls upon her citizens to protect the Capital of the Union from threatened assault, and although the offer to which you refer has not in terms been made by me, I yet dedicate all I have, and will, if need, my life to the service of the country—for to that country I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty.

I had hoped that Tennessee would be loyal to the Constitution. But however extensive may be secession or repudiators, as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, I shall be with them, supporting the flag.

Yours, &c.
ALEX. T. STEWART.

The President and Senator Douglas--Promotion of Gen. Butler, The Scotch Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Having seen a statement that Senator Douglas had received an appointment of Brigadier General, I asked the President if it was so. He said it was not, and he had not thought of tendering it to him.

He also said that if Generals had to be appointed from civil life, he imagined there would be many inferior to Douglas in that position; that Senator Douglas was the first to tell him of anticipated trouble in Maryland, to point out the proper route to be taken via Perrysville and Annapolis, and suggested that Fort Monroe and Point Comfort were the points that commanded the whole of that section of the country.

Mr. Lincoln referred with pleasure to the fact that Mr Douglas, earlier than any other called upon him announcing his determination to stand by him and approving of his course.

The President has promoted Brigadier General Butler to be henceforth a Major General in the United States Army.

The most significant offer yet made the Government is just received from Scotland. Certain prominent Scotch merchants doing business in this country are responsible for a tender of ten regiments, unequipped, but well built, hardy, active men, who are earning eleven dollars a month above their living, and who are ready and willing to enter the service of the United States for the war, be it long or short, on condition that at the expiration of the war the Government will grant them each a bounty of land.

Two yachts belonging to private individuals have been formally accepted by the Government, and detailed for service by the Treasury Department.

Proportions of the American Flag.

As this is a subject of general interest just now among those who are making flags, the following directions from the Trenton Gazette will be useful.

The American flag properly should consist of thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, one for each of the original States. The flag should one half longer than wide, no matter what should be its size. The blue or Union should cover seven stripes—starting with and ending with a red stripe—should be one third longer than wide, and contain one star for each State in the Union (thirty-four).

In a number of flags recently made, the flag only covers five and six stripes. Now a flag of thirteen stripes, and the Union covering six stripes would be entirely wrong, as it would not be red, white and blue, but white red and blue, or blue red and white. Again by making the flag right thirteen stripes, and the Union covering the stripes one-third longer than wide, would save some time in making, besides being a correct copy of the American flag as adopted by Congress.

The Farmers and the War.

This country would be able to support a very large number of fighting men through an indefinite period of time if the peaceful industry of the community was directed to this end. It would simply be necessary to divert the labors of those who are now engaged in making superfluous luxuries to the production of food and clothing. This diversion of labor will be gradually effected by a decline in the price of luxuries and an advance in those of the necessaries of life. This already begins to be felt, while works of art, books, jewelry, &c., are of very slow sale, the coarser styles of woolen cloths and satinets have advanced some 30 per cent. in price such colors, as are adapted for military purposes. If the community is intelligent, they will anticipate this change in the market demand for articles, and will, by a prudent forecast, save us from a scarcity of products absolutely essential to existence. This applies with especial force to farmers. Let them sow their seed with perfect confidence that there will be a certain demand for their crops, which will bring better prices than in preceding years. Above all things, let us not have the horrors of famine added to the trials of war.—*Scientific American.*

Pretty Strong for a Slaveholding State.

The Delaware State Journal and Gazette in speaking of the Union, says:

Let the blow, as it must be terrible, be therefore quick, hard, decisive. Let there be no halting at the Capital; no halting at Richmond; no halting at Charleston; no halting at Montgomery, longer than to hang the traitors who have plotted treason there; and no halting even at the extremest Southern coast of the Union, until freedom's troops shall have planted freedom's starry flag upon every battlement and every fort in the rebel domain. They have invited war, and war let it be: Let the Government show them that having sown the wind, they must of necessity reap the whirlwind. Let them learn how terrible is the avenging spirit of Liberty, outraged and insulted as it has been by traitors.

ARMY NURSE.—The New York Woman's Soliders' Relief Association have published the regulations which guide them in the choice of army nurses. They must be between the ages of 30 and 45, exceptions only being made in the case of experienced nurses. They must be healthy, and of the most unexceptionable character. They must adopt a regulation dress, and under no circumstances will be allowed to wear hoops.

Ten Million More for the War.

The total of subscriptions for war purposes in the North according to a very imperfect table—no subscriptions under 1,000 being included—is 27,000,000. To this aggregate must now be added 10,000,000 more which our dispatches inform us has just been appropriated by Massachusetts. The patriotism and the treasures of that gallant little State are alike inexhaustible.